

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Directorate of Intelligence
May 1972

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

RECENT TRENDS IN IRANIAN ARMS PROCUREMENT

Summary and Conclusions

1. The rapid military buildup of the radical Arab States after the 1967 Arab-Israeli War and the British withdrawal of military forces from the Persian Gulf prompted the Shah to undertake a rapid expansion and modernization of Iran's armed forces. He has been particularly anxious to keep pace with the rapidly modernized forces of neighboring Iraq. During the past five years, Tehran has ordered more than \$1.4 billion worth of arms from abroad.

2. Since the mid-1960s, Iran has diversified its sources of arms, and the United States no longer is the sole provider. Iran now meets most of its requirements for naval craft, air defense equipment, and tanks from the United Kingdom, while other Western suppliers provide an assortment of equipment ranging from small arms and antiaircraft guns to helicopters and transport aircraft. The USSR has become an important source of ground forces equipment. The United States, however, still accounts for one-half of Iran's arms purchases. Moreover, Tehran continues to increase its purchases from the United States and to depend on this country for all of its fighter aircraft and most other sophisticated weapons systems.

3. Since January 1967, when the first arms accord with the Soviet Union was concluded, the USSR has emerged as Iran's third largest arms supplier. The Soviet contribution has been confined to artillery, armored personnel carriers, and support equipment. Tehran generally has been satisfied with this equipment and views its payment in natural gas as a way of saving hard currency. The Shah prefers not to purchase sophisticated arms from Moscow because of the dependence it creates for technical assistance, parts, and replacement. He probably will continue to restrict purchases from the USSR to standard ground forces equipment as long as he can continue to procure sophisticated weaponry from the West.

Note: This memorandum was prepared by the Office of Economic Research and coordinated within the Directorate of Intelligence.

4. The Shah's efforts to expand Iran's military capabilities, combined with cutbacks in US military grant aid, have brought Iran's military budget to almost four times its 1966 level. If defense spending continued to expand at the present rate, it could absorb as much as one-fourth of Iran's gross national product by 1975. It is more likely, however, that procurement -- while remaining high -- will level off before that time, and Tehran should be able to finance the foreign exchange costs of military imports without difficulty from increased oil revenues.

Discussion

Magnitude and Motivations

5. Iran has imported nearly \$1.8 billion of military equipment since the mid-1950s, making it the sixth largest arms recipient in the Third World. The United States has provided 79% and the USSR 13% (see Table 1). Iranian arms purchases during the past five years total some \$1.4 billion, most of which remains to be delivered. Tehran's efforts to obtain arms in the early 1950s were motivated by fears of Soviet aggression and internal security needs. Iran joined the US-sponsored Baghdad Pact (subsequently renamed the Central Treaty Organization -- CENTO) through which it received almost all of its arms and training. These arms came from the United States and were provided as grants.

6. Concerned with the cutbacks in US military aid and with the embargo placed on arms deliveries to Pakistan (another CENTO member) after the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965, Iran began in the mid-1960s to diversify its sources of arms, concluding sizable agreements with West European countries and the USSR. The latter reflected the Shah's declining fear of Soviet aggression and the strengthening of diplomatic and economic ties between the two countries. The Shah's primary concern shifted to the arms buildup in Egypt, Iraq, and Syria and Nasser's efforts to expand his influence into the Persian Gulf area.

7. The recent spurt of Iranian arms purchases has been generated by Tehran's effort to upgrade its military forces and fill the vacuum left by the withdrawal of British forces from the Persian Gulf. Although the Egyptian threat has receded, the Shah is concerned with the possible emergence of new radical influences in the area, particularly those supported by Iraq. The Shah regards a modern, well-equipped military establishment as essential to deter hostile Iraqi moves, to further Iranian interests, and to assure Iranian control of the Gulf.

Table 1

Foreign Deliveries of
Military Equipment to Iran ^{a/}

Million US \$

	<u>1955-71</u>	<u>1967-71</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Total	<u>1,768.6</u>	<u>1,069.7</u>	<u>123.7</u>	<u>157.6</u>	<u>233.0</u>	<u>292.6</u>	<u>262.8</u>
Western countries	<u>1,533.6</u>	<u>834.7</u>	<u>98.7</u>	<u>107.6</u>	<u>173.0</u>	<u>242.6</u>	<u>212.8</u>
United States ^{b/}	1,395.4	706.9	82.0	101.7	160.1	215.1	148.0
United Kingdom	70.1	69.4	13.1	3.5	12.2	5.0	35.6
Italy	43.9	35.5	--	--	--	16.8	18.7
Others	24.2	22.9	3.6	2.4	0.7	5.7	10.5
USSR	<u>235.0</u>	<u>235.0</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>

a. Deliveries are differentiated from arms sales and aid agreements.

b. Data are by fiscal year.

Arms Procurement from the United States

8. The United States has provided Iran with about \$1.4 billion of arms between 1955 and 1971.⁽¹⁾ More than \$700 million was exported to Iran during 1967-71. More than one-half of total US arms exports has been furnished as grant aid under the Military Assistance Program (MAP) (see Table 2).

9. US military interest in Iran began during World War II, when it served largely as a distribution center for supplies to the Soviet Union. A US military mission was established in mid-1942 to train the Iranian Army and Gendarmerie, and Iran subsequently received some Lend-Lease aid. Additional aid was provided immediately after the war to help Tehran counter the Soviet-supported separatist movements in the provinces adjacent to the USSR.

1. South Vietnam, South Korea, the Republic of China, and Turkey are the only less developed countries that have received more US military aid.

Table 2

US Arms Exports to Iran, by Program a/

Million US \$

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Military Assistance Program <u>b/</u></u>	<u>Excess Stock Sales <u>c/</u></u>	<u>Foreign Military Sales <u>d/</u></u>	<u>Commercial Sales</u>
Total	<u>1,395.4</u>	<u>754.4</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>564.9</u>	<u>59.7</u>
1955	16.8	15.5	1.3	--	--
1956	24.0	23.7	0.3	--	--
1957	40.5	38.9	1.6	--	--
1958	73.6	73.0	0.6	--	--
1959	92.9	90.9	2.0	--	--
1960	91.5	89.1	2.4	--	--
1961	52.7	49.1	3.4	0.2	--
1962	34.4	33.3	0.4	0.7	--
1963	71.0	70.1	0.9	--	--
1964	29.2	27.3	1.3	0.2	0.4
1965	63.2	49.9	0.3	12.9	0.1
1966	98.7	41.1	0.3	52.2	5.1
1967	82.0	41.1	--	38.9	2.0
1968	101.7	38.7	1.2	56.7	5.1
1969	160.1	50.9	--	99.1	10.1
1970	215.1	15.2	0.4	189.7	9.8
1971	148.0	6.6	--	114.3	27.1

a. Data are by fiscal year.

b. Grant aid program and includes some military training.

c. Covers equipment in excess of US mobilization reserve requirements and is sold for its rehabilitation cost or for its 'utility' value -- about one-third of the original procurement price.

d. Consists of US-financed arms sales and US-guaranteed private arms credits.

10. Iran did not begin to receive large-scale US arms aid until it joined the Baghdad Pact in 1955.⁽²⁾ When Iraq withdrew from the alliance in 1959, Iran signed a bilateral defense agreement with the United States and joined with Turkey, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom to form CENTO. As a member of US-backed military alliances, Iran was eligible for MAP

2. The Baghdad Pact, a defense system along the southern border of the USSR, consisted of Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

grant aid. MAP imports increased from \$15 million in 1955 to a peak of about \$90 million a year during 1959-60, and averaged some \$50 million annually during the 1960s.

11. Because of Iran's high rate of economic growth and sizable oil revenues, the US economic aid program was terminated in November 1967, and the MAP program began phasing out. Virtually all military hardware programmed under MAP had been delivered by the end of 1969. The only MAP assistance authorized thereafter was to support the US Military Assistance Advisory Group stationed in Iran and to train Iranian military personnel.

12. Iran began to purchase US arms with Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits on a regular basis in 1964, when a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the United States allowing the procurement of \$200 million of equipment. The Memorandum was amended in 1966 to permit purchases of as much as \$470 million (\$400 million on credit and \$70 million for cash) through 1970. In 1971 the Export-Import Bank extended an additional \$420 million in credits for arms purchases.⁽³⁾ Repayment is being made over seven years at 7.25% interest. In addition, Iran purchased \$27 million of equipment directly from US manufacturers for cash.

13. Iran has received a wide range of US military equipment, but recent contracts have consisted largely of sophisticated military hardware, including 73 F-4 supersonic jet fighters and 30 C-130 transports (see Table 3). Most equipment purchased in 1971 is scheduled to arrive in Iran during 1972-74. Iranian purchases in 1972 are expected to exceed \$200 million and may include more than 140 F-5 jet fighters, self-propelled howitzers, and the TOW anti-tank missile system. Thus, despite the decline in the US share of the Iranian arms market from nearly 100% prior to 1966 to 56% of total deliveries in 1971, Tehran continues to increase its purchases from the United States and to depend on them for most of its sophisticated weapons systems.

British Arms Sales

14. Iran's arms purchases from the United Kingdom, which began early in 1966, have totaled \$570 million (see Table 4). Deliveries have been small thus far - about \$70 million by the end of 1971 - but Iran will begin receiving deliveries of sizable quantities of equipment in 1972. These purchases were facilitated by London's willingness to sell sophisticated weaponry and to provide favorable financing - credits averaging about seven years with interest rates ranging between 5% and 6.5%.

3. Previously, the Department of Defense arranged the financing with the Export-Import Bank and commercial banks. The Export-Import Bank now handles all such financing directly.

Table 3

Major Items of US Military Equipment Procured by Iran

Type of Equipment	Military Assistance Programs Deliveries ^{a/}	Foreign Military Sales Programs		Orders by Fiscal Year							Units ^{b/}
		Deliveries	Orders	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
Aircraft											
F-86 jet fighters	121	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
F-5 jet fighters	92	48	48	--	--	4	25	4	15	--	
F-4 jet fighters	--	64	137	--	--	32	--	32	--	73	
C-47 transports	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
C-130 transports	4	26	42	8	--	4	--	--	--	30	
Helicopters	25	6	6	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	
Others	181	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Naval ships											
Destroyers	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
Minesweepers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Motor gunboats	5	2	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	
Others	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Land armaments											
Light tanks	--	N.A.	16	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	
Medium tanks	524	N.A.	305	176	75	54	--	--	--	--	
Armored personnel carriers	112	N.A.	231	--	181	50	--	--	--	--	
Self-propelled guns	--	50	104	--	--	--	--	50	2	52	
Artillery ^{c/}	849	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

a. All items ordered under MAP have been delivered.

b. Some of this procurement occurred early in FY 1972.

c. Including recoilless rifles and mortars of more than 100 mm.

Table 4
Estimated British Arms Sales to Iran

<u>Year of Agreement</u>	<u>Million US \$</u>	<u>Equipment Covered</u>
Total	<u>568.5</u>	
1966	12.5 62.8	Seacat/Tigercat missile system 4 Mark V destroyer escorts and 12 hovercraft
1970	5.0 94.0	Radar Rapier missile system
1971	126.8 2.4 240.0	300 Chieftain tanks and sup- port equipment Seacat missiles 470 Chieftain tanks and sup- port equipment
1972	12.0 13.0	4 Hovercraft Communications equipment

15. Tehran's first purchase of sophisticated weapons from the United Kingdom was of the Seacat/Tigercat surface-to-air missile (SAM) system in July 1966. Iran subsequently purchased the Rapier low-level SAM system and a radar net to cover southern Iran.

16. The British also have become a major source of naval and ground forces equipment. In 1966, Tehran purchased four Mark V destroyer escorts, with delivery scheduled to begin in mid-1972. Iran also has bought 16 hovercraft from the United Kingdom, some of which may be armed with missiles, thereby becoming the first country in the world to establish a military hovercraft fleet. During 1971 the Shah, concerned with Iraq's possession of Soviet T-55 tanks, purchased 770 Chieftain tanks. Iran is the first less developed country to receive this sophisticated main battle tank.

Other Western Sources of Arms

17. Iran has purchased almost \$160 million of arms in recent years from other Western suppliers (see Table 5), and some \$70 million of this has been received. Purchases from Italian arms dealers have reached almost

Table 5
Iranian Arms Purchases
from Other Western Countries

Source and Year	Million US \$	Equipment Covered
Total	<u>158.2</u>	
Italy	<u>57.2</u>	
1966	6.6	Ammunition
1968	28.0	40 AB-205 helicopters
1969	11.8	100 AB-206 and four AB-205 helicopters
1970	10.8	Six SH-3D and 16 CH-47C helicopters
Switzerland	<u>48.1</u>	
1969	45.0	150 antiaircraft guns, fire control radars, and ammunition
1971	3.1	Support equipment and ammunition
Netherlands	<u>28.0</u>	
1971	28.0	14 F-27 transport aircraft
Israel	<u>15.2</u>	
1967	12.0	Artillery, small arms, and ammunition
1968	3.2	Communications equipment, mortars, recoilless rifles, and ammunition
Canada	<u>3.1</u>	
1971	3.1	Support equipment
Norway	<u>2.1</u>	
1971	2.1	Ammunition
West Germany	<u>1.9</u>	
1967	1.9	Small arms
France	<u>1.9</u>	
1971	1.3	Anti-tank missiles
1971	0.6	Communications and support equipment
Belgium	<u>0.7</u>	
1968	0.7	Ammunition

\$60 million. The acquisitions from Italy initially were limited to ammunition and support equipment, but in 1968-69 the Augusta Bell Company sold Iran 100 AB-206 and 44 AB-205 helicopters with deliveries scheduled through 1972. The helicopters are being assigned to the Gendarmerie's aviation battalion, the Air Force, and the Navy's air arm. The AB-206s ordered for the Navy are to be armed with wire-guided air-to-surface missiles and are used to support the coastal patrol activities of the hovercraft fleet. In 1970, six SH-3D helicopters were purchased for the Navy and 16 CH-47C helicopters as troop transporters for the Army.

18. Iran has purchased nearly \$50 million of arms from Switzerland, including 150 radar-controlled, twin-barrel 35-mm Oerlikon anti-aircraft guns. Small quantities of military equipment, largely support equipment and ammunition, have also been obtained from Israel, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, and West Germany. In one agreement, Israel sold Iran Soviet artillery, small arms, ammunition, and related spare parts captured during the June 1967 War. The Dutch have provided 14 F-27 transport aircraft to be delivered in 1972. The only equipment purchased from France was some \$2 million worth of anti-tank missiles and communications equipment. Paris, however, continues to pressure Iran to purchase Mirage III aircraft, reportedly offering as an inducement to construct a Mirage spare parts plant in Iran that would be licensed to sell throughout the Middle East.

The Soviet Aid Program

19. The USSR, Iran's third largest arms supplier, has extended at least \$370 million in military aid since January 1967 under seven separate agreements (see Table 6). Some \$235 million had been delivered by the end of 1971 on credits that will be repaid largely in natural gas over eight years, probably at 2.5% interest.

20. The Shah's acceptance of Soviet arms reflected his declining fear of Soviet intentions toward Iran and the general rapprochement between the two countries that began early in the 1960s. Iran had accepted some Soviet economic aid in 1963, and by 1966 agreed to a major Soviet program that included the construction of a steel mill and a natural gas pipeline to the USSR. This arrangement was followed in January 1967 by Tehran's first arms agreement with Moscow. The accord totaled \$110 million and marked the first acquisition of Soviet arms by a country in a Western military alliance. A second arms accord signed later that year totaled some \$40 million. Both agreements covered only ground forces equipment, including some 700 armored personnel carriers, 8,500 other vehicles, 600 23-mm and 80 57-mm anti-aircraft guns, and spare parts and ammunition.⁽⁴⁾

4. For a complete listing of equipment ordered under Soviet arms accords, see the Appendix.

Table 6

Soviet Military Aid Agreements with Iran

<u>Date of Agreement</u>	<u>Million US \$</u>
Total	<u>370</u>
January 1967	110
September 1967	40
February 1969	40
February 1970	45
October 1970	90
August 1971	25
October 1971	20

21. About half the equipment ordered had been delivered by the beginning of 1969. A third accord - also for \$40 million - was signed early in 1969 and contained about the same types of equipment as the earlier agreements. Tehran was interested in obtaining the Soviet 23-mm self-propelled, radar-controlled antiaircraft gun (ZSU-23-4), but Moscow claimed that it was not available at that time, because the entire production of the weapon was being used to meet higher priority needs. Iran declined a Soviet offer of MIG-21 jet fighters, Komar-class guided missile patrol boats, and T-55 medium tanks.

22. Two arms accords were signed in 1970 totaling some \$135 million. Among the new types of equipment ordered were 136 130-mm (M-46) field guns and 1,500 RPG-7 recoilless anti-tank rocket launchers. The decision to purchase the field gun reportedly was prompted by Iraq's possession of the same weapon. The RPG-7 was acquired to provide troops with an anti-tank defense and was chosen in place of the more costly and sophisticated Sagger anti-tank missile system. Iran also obtained a license to produce 23-mm ammunition. The Shah finally obtained 30 ZSU-23-4 antiaircraft guns under a \$25 million agreement concluded in August 1971.

Technical Assistance

23. Iran depends mostly on Western countries for technical assistance. The overwhelming share of military technicians in Iran are US personnel, while training of Iranians abroad is done principally in the United Kingdom (see Table 7). Training at military schools in other countries ranges from equipment maintenance and flight training to staff planning. The number

Table 7

Military Personnel
Involved in Technical Assistance Programs

Country	Trainees in Donor Country		Technicians in Iran	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
Total	<u>491</u>	<u>792</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>371</u>
Western countries	<u>381</u>	<u>752</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>341</u>
France	25	25	--	--
Germany	13	6	--	--
Italy	66	75	--	--
Pakistan a/	41	41	--	--
Turkey a/	14	15	--	--
United Kingdom	222	590	--	16
United States	--	--	325	325
USSR	<u>110</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>

a. US-sponsored CENTO training.

of Iranians attending courses in non-US facilities has increased greatly since the mid-1960s, as Iran has diversified its arms procurement. The training provided by Pakistan and Turkey generally is US-sponsored programs under CENTO.

24. Iran has made little use of Soviet technical assistance, preferring to limit Moscow's contacts with Iranian military personnel. Only a small number of Soviet technicians are in Iran, largely assembling and testing newly delivered Soviet equipment. Tehran has sent only about 135 Iranians to the USSR, mainly to learn equipment operation and maintenance.

Domestic Defense Production

25. Indigenous production represents only a small share of Iran's total defense procurement. Two facilities in the Tehran area supply most of the domestically produced military hardware. The Mosalsalsazi plant has an annual capacity of 30,000 G-3 rifles and 5,000 MG-1 machineguns of West German design. The Saltanatabad facility produces small arms ammunition, 81-mm and 120-mm mortar shells, 105-mm artillery shells, 20-mm cannon ammunition, grenades, signal flares, and anti-tank and anti-personnel mines.

26. Iran has been anxious to expand domestic arms production as part of its diversification efforts. The West German firms Fritz Werner AG and Rhein Stahl AG have been assisting in a modernization program, and much of the pre-World War II machinery in the two Iranian munitions plants has been replaced. In addition, the USSR agreed in 1970 to permit Iran to manufacture 23-mm anti-aircraft ammunition under license. The USSR suggested, however, that the necessary production machinery be obtained from Czechoslovakia. The planned facility will produce half a million rounds per year and would be in operation within two years after delivery of equipment. A tank retrofit plant that would modernize the more than 400 M-47 tanks in Iran's inventory was scheduled to be completed in March 1972. The facility eventually will be able to assemble tanks from US and UK components.

Impact of Iran's Defense Spending on the Budget

27. The expansion of Iran's military purchases, combined with cutbacks in US military grant aid, caused Iran's defense expenditures to jump from an average of about \$255 million annually during 1963-65 to almost \$1.2 billion in 1971 (see Table 8). Defense outlays now account for about 10% of Iran's gross national product (GNP) and about 30% of the total central government budget. If defense spending continues to grow at its present rate -- an average of 30% annually since 1966 -- it could absorb some 25% of Iran's GNP by 1975. It is more likely, however, that such outlays, while remaining high, will level off before then.⁽⁵⁾

28. Estimated payments for foreign military hardware rose from an average of \$5 million annually during 1963-65 to \$18 million in 1966 and rocketed to \$191 million in 1971. These expenditures accounted for 16% of defense spending in 1971. Other defense and defense-related imports -- such as construction materials and equipment supplies for military installations -- could represent another 20%.

The Iran-Iraq Arms Balance

29. Iran's arms requirements are, to a large extent, based on what Tehran considers necessary to counter Iraq's activities in the area. Since Iraq's monarchy was overthrown in 1958, relations between the two countries have ranged from cool to openly hostile. During periods of poor relations, Iran has supplied arms, money, and transit rights to dissident Iraqi Kurds and has looked for other ways to shake the Baghdad government. In turn, Iraq has permitted raids into Iran by dissident Iranian Kurds resident in Iraq and has provided assistance to the Khuzestan Liberation Front and

5. For additional information, see ER IM 72-23, Iran's Balance-of-Payments Prospects Look Up, February 1972, CONFIDENTIAL/NO FOREIGN DISSEM.

Table 8

Iranian Defense Spending a/

	Annual Average 1963-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Million US \$							
Total central government budget	980	1,410	1,740	2,200	2,555	2,960	4,025
Of which:							
Defense expenditures <u>b/</u>	255	317	503	618	768	910	1,170
Estimated payments for military hardware imports	5	18	32	57	83	147	191
Percent							
Defense expenditures as a percent of central government budget	26	22	29	28	30	31	29

a. Data are for Iranian fiscal year beginning 21 March of the year stated.

b. Including internal security.

other subversive groups. The diversion of the waters of the Shatt al Arab, the river which separates the two countries in the south, has again become a source of irritation and even armed skirmishes along the border. Although both countries have reinforced their border outposts, they are reluctant to escalate such incidents.

30. The Shah is concerned about the \$1.1 billion of aggregate Communist military aid commitments to Baghdad and the \$250 million modernization program Moscow currently is implementing. Iraq has received more than 90 MIG-21 supersonic jet fighters, more than 60 SU-7 jet fighter-bombers, some 800 T54/55 medium tanks, about 1,350 armored personnel carriers, various naval craft, and substantial quantities of artillery. (For the major military inventories of Iran and Iraq, see Table 9). However, the Iranian armed forces are believed to be superior to Iraq's, both in the quantity of arms and the quality of its personnel.

Support for Pakistan

31. After the 1965 Indo-Pakistani War, Iran acted as an arms purchasing agent for Pakistan, which was having difficulty obtaining military equipment in the West. Iran purchased some 90 F-86 jet fighters, air-to-air missiles, artillery, ammunition, and spare parts from a West German arms dealer. The aircraft were delivered to Iran and then flown into Pakistan. Most of the other equipment was delivered directly to Karachi.

32. In the spring of 1971, Iran loaned Pakistan about a dozen helicopters and other military equipment for use in West Pakistan to replace similar equipment transferred to East Pakistan. Additional supplies, including artillery, ammunition, and spare parts, were sent to Pakistan when Indian troops entered the East Pakistan civil war. Since the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War, there have been reports that Iran may again act as an arms purchasing agent for Islamabad if Pakistan cannot obtain Western military equipment and spare parts.

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Table 9

Weapons Inventories of Iran and Iraq
as of April 1972

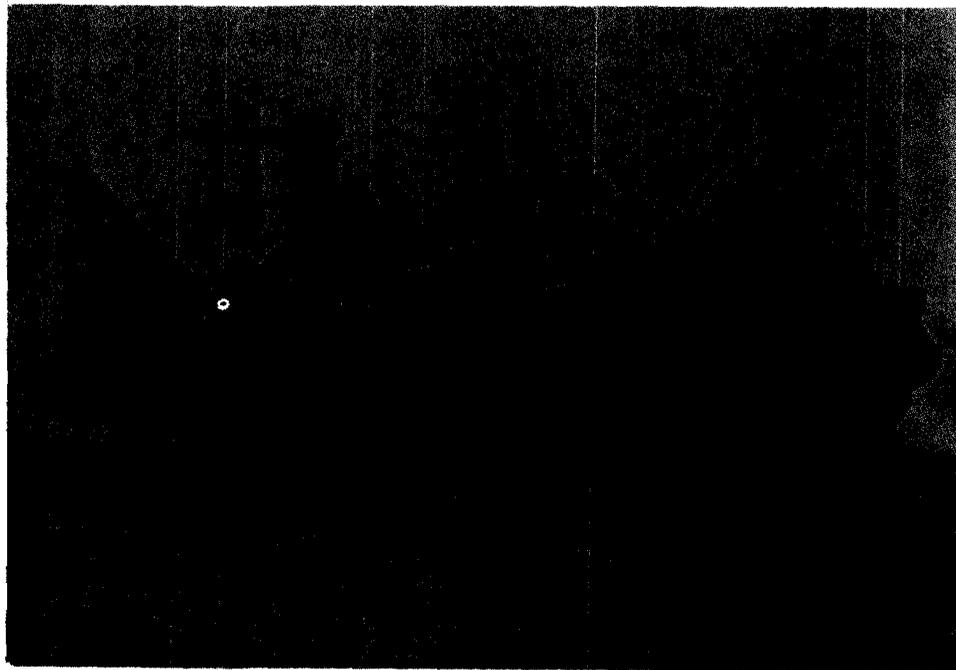
	Units	
	<u>Iran</u>	<u>Iraq</u>
Ground equipment		
Light tanks	--	20
Medium tanks	895	780
Personnel carriers, armored and amphibious	1,200	1,350
Artillery, including self-propelled guns	1,430	1,120
Antiaircraft artillery	730	780
Aircraft		
Jet fighters	<u>178</u>	<u>232</u>
F-4	62	--
MIG-21	--	91
SU-7	--	62
F-5	111	--
Hawker-Hunter	--	46
F-86	5	--
MIG-17	--	33
Bombers	<u>0</u>	<u>21</u>
TU-16	--	9
IL-28	--	12
Transports	33	27
Helicopters	156	57
Naval craft		
Destroyer	1	--
Escorts	4	--
Subchasers	4	3
Motor gunboats	3	--
Minesweepers	6	2
Hovercraft	12	--
Service craft	22	14

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Recent Iranian Arms Acquisitions

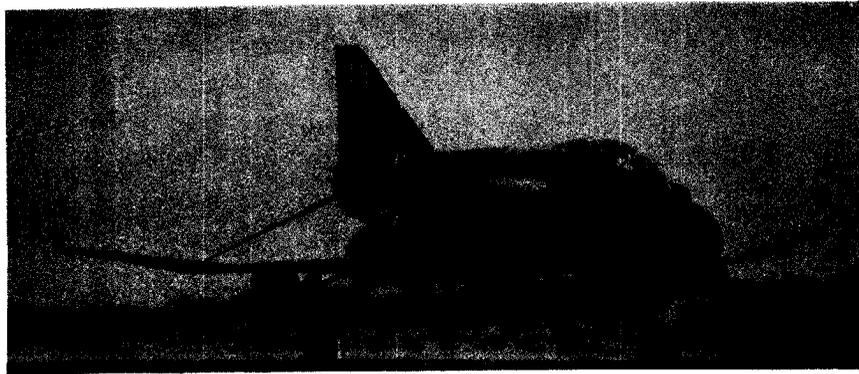


C-130 Transport



Hovercraft, BH7 Wellington Class

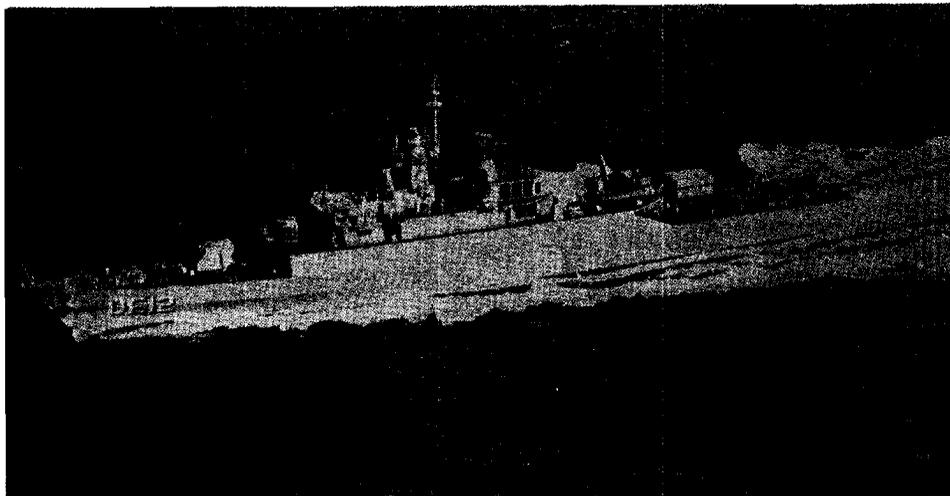
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F-4 Jet Fighter

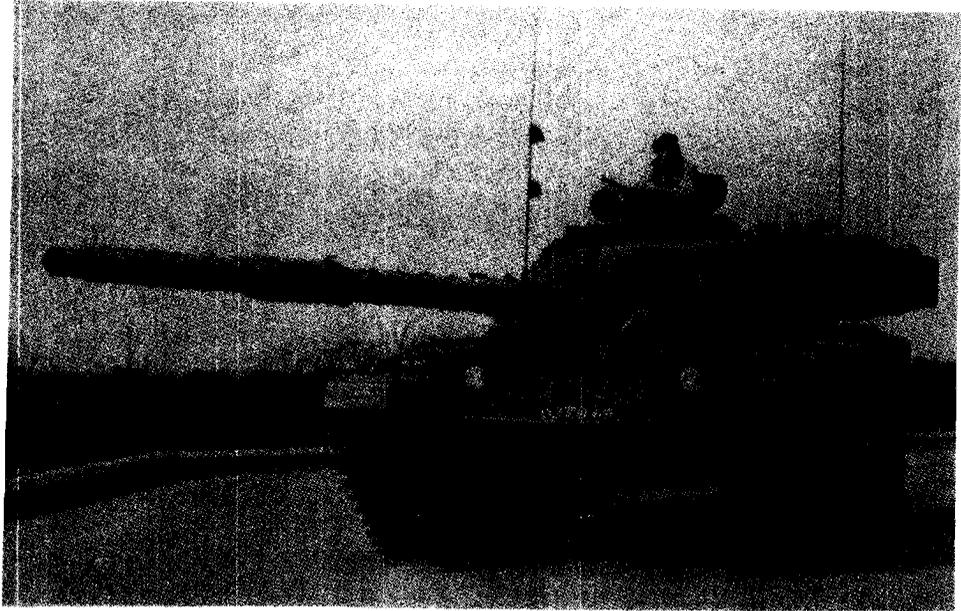


Rapier Surface-to-Air Missile

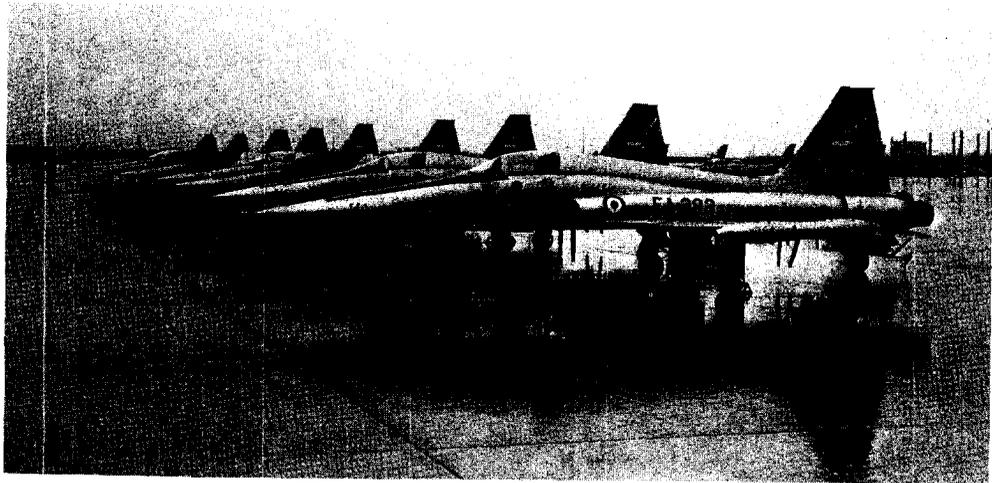


MK-5 Frigate

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Chieftan Tank



F-5 Jet Fighter

APPENDIX

Soviet Military Equipment Purchased by Iran

Equipment	Total	Date of Agreement							Units
		January	September	February	February	October	August	October	
		1967	1967	1969	1970	1970	1971	1971	
Armored personnel carriers									
BTR-50	852	100	200	100	--	100	352	--	
BTR-60	500	200	200	--	--	100	--	--	
Field artillery									
130-mm (M-46)	136	--	--	--	--	136	--	--	
Antiaircraft artillery									
23-mm (ZU-23-2)	1,000	600	--	--	--	400	--	--	
23-mm (ZSU-23-4)	30	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	
57-mm (ZSU-57-2)	80	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Rocket launchers									
RPG-7	1,500	--	--	--	800	700	--	--	
122-mm (BM-21)	64	--	--	--	--	--	64	--	
Trucks and trailers									
GAZ-69	9,173	600	2,200	4,169	1,340	850	--	14	
GAZ-66	6,662	1,700	2,000	1,000	630	1,040	--	292	
ZIL-131	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	
ZIL-157	5,110	1,700	100	100	160	3,050	--	--	
KRAZ-257	142	--	--	100	--	--	--	42	
KRAZ-255B	295	--	--	170	75	--	--	50	
KRAZ-258	30	--	--	--	25	5	--	--	
URAL-375D	1,105	--	--	--	450	500	--	155	
MAZ-504A	160	--	--	--	--	150	--	10	
MAZ-537	200	40	--	160	--	--	--	--	
UAZ-450A (ambulance)	782	--	--	550	162	70	--	--	
UAZ-452A (ambulance)	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	
MMZ-555 (dump truck)	610	--	--	--	10	--	--	600	
BelAZ-540 (dump truck)	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	
ATZ-3 (gasoline truck)	390	--	--	--	200	190	--	--	
TZ-22 (gasoline truck)	113	--	--	--	40	25	--	48	
TZ-500 (gasoline truck)	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	
ATZ-4-121 (gasoline truck)	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	
ATZ-8 (gasoline truck)	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	
TSV-50 (water tank truck)	400	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	
ATZ-PT-3 (water truck)	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	
TZB-50 (water truck)	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	
PMZ-27 (fire truck)	42	--	--	--	37	5	--	--	
ATZ-B-1-40 (fire truck)	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	
ALGK-30 (ladder truck)	26	--	--	--	10	--	--	16	
CHMZ-AP-5523 (trailer)	25	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	
CHMZ-AP-5208 (trailer)	75	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	
2547 trailer	160	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	

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Units

Equipment	Total	Date of Agreement						
		January 1967	September 1967	February 1969	February 1970	October 1970	August 1971	October 1971
Construction and engineering equipment								
Bulldozers	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
A-354 ditching machine	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
D-150B asphalt finisher	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
D-641 asphalt distributor	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
SB-92 concrete mixer	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
D-400A roller	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	38
D-480 roller	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
613D roller	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
D-395 grader	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
BBPS 20/11 piledriver	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Cranes and forklifts								
K-64 crane	337	--	--	40	50	247	--	--
K-162 crane	42	--	--	12	--	--	--	30
2561 crane	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
M4043 forklift	91	--	--	50	--	--	--	41
M4045 forklift	140	--	--	40	50	20	--	30
M4008 forklift	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	41
Military workshops								
GOSNITI-2	292	85	85	85	--	--	--	37
PARM-3	6	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
PM-2	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous equipment								
2558 bridge on KRAZ-214	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
Folding pontoon bridge PMP	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Assault boat NDL-20	36	--	--	--	36	--	--	--
Assault boat NDL-10	70	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Ferry GSP	4	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Field bakery	13	--	--	--	13	--	--	--
Tents PRRS-2	28	--	--	--	28	--	--	--
Survey equipment on GAZ-69	28	--	--	--	12	--	16	--
Mine detector on GAZ-69	63	--	--	--	--	--	63	--
Electro car (EK-3)	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
26-mm signal gun	730	--	--	400	--	330	--	--

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